IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel original claims 1-31 and add the following new claims:

1 A coformulation comprising an active substance and an oligomeric or polymeric material selected from the group consisting of cellulose, hydroxy acids, acrylates, hydrated silicas, polymeric surfactants, phospholipids, carbohydrates, dendrimeric polymers, poly (ε-caprolactones), polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl chlorides, polyvinyl acetates, carboxy vinyl copolymers, polyorthoesters, polyorthoester/polyethylene glycols copolymers, acacia, tragacanth, alginates, alginic acid, starch, agar, carrageenan, xanthan gum, chitosan, gelatin, guar gum, pectin, amylase, lecithin, and derivatives, copolymers, and mixtures thereof, wherein the coformulation comprises at least 10 % w/w of the active substance, in which between 90 and 100 % w/w of the active substance is present in an amorphous as opposed to crystalline form, and wherein the amorphous phase active substance is stable, with respect to its crystalline form(s), for at least eighteen months after its preparation when stored at between 0 and 10 °C.

2 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein the amorphous phase active substance is stable, with respect to its crystalline form(s), for at least twenty four months after its preparation when stored at between 0 and 10 °C.

3 A coformulation according to claim 2, wherein the amorphous phase active substance is stable for at least thirty six months after its preparation, when stored at between 0 and 10 °C.

4 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein the amorphous phase active substance is stable for the specified storage period, when stored at 25 °C.

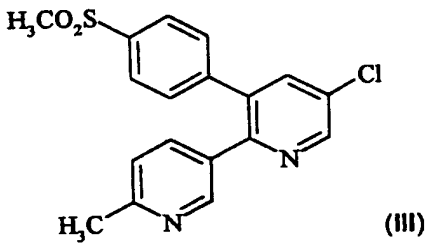
5 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein the active substance comprises a pharmaceutically active substance.

6 A coformulation according to claim 5, wherein the active substance is selected from the group consisting of paracetamol, ketoprofen, indomethacin, carbamazepine, theophylline and ascorbic acid.

7 A coformulation according to claim 5, wherein the active substance is a COX-2 selective inhibitor.

8 A coformulation according to claim 7, wherein the COX-2 selective inhibitor is a diarylheterocycle.

9 A coformulation according to claim 7, wherein the COX-2 selective inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of (Z)-3-[1-(4-bromophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)methylene] dihydrofuran-2-one, (Z)-3-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)methylene] dihydrofuran-2-one, 4-[5-(4-methylphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide, 4-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-3-phenyl-2(*5H*)-furanone and the compound of Formula (III):



(III)

10 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetates, carboxy vinyl copolymers, poly lactic acids, polyglycolic acids, and mixtures, copolymers and derivatives thereof.

11 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein the active substance is a polar substance and the oligomeric or polymeric material is hydrophobic.

12 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein 100 % w/w of the active substance is present in an amorphous as opposed to crystalline form.

13 A coformulation according to claim 1, wherein the active substance represents at least 20 % w/w of the coformulation.

14 A coformulation according to claim 1, comprising an intimate single-phase mixture of the active substance and the oligomeric or polymeric material, from which the dissolution rate of the active substance in an aqueous medium is no higher for the first 30 minutes than it is subsequently.

15 A coformulation according to claim 14, wherein the dissolution rate of the active substance in an aqueous medium is no higher for the first 60 minutes than it is subsequently.

16 A coformulation comprising paracetamol and an oligomeric or polymeric material, in which between 80 and 100 % w/w of the paracetamol is present in an amorphous as opposed to crystalline form, and in which the paracetamol represents at least 1 % w/w of the coformulation.

17 A coformulation according to claim 16, wherein 100 % w/w of the paracetamol is present in an amorphous form.

18 A coformulation according to claim 16, wherein the paracetamol represents at least 25 % w/w of the coformulation.

19 A coformulation according to claim 16, wherein the amorphous phase paracetamol is stable, with respect to its crystalline form(s), for at least three months after its preparation, when stored at between 0 and 10 °C.

20 A coformulation according to claim 16, which has been prepared by contacting a target solution or suspension with a near-critical or supercritical fluid.

21 A method for preparing a coformulation according to any one of claims 1 to 20, comprising contacting a target solution or suspension with a near-critical or supercritical fluid.

22. A method according to claim 21 further comprising simultaneously dispersing and extracting a fluid vehicle from a solution or suspension of a target substance upon contact with a near-critical or supercritical fluid anti-solvent.

23 A method for preparing a coformulation of an active substance and an oligomeric or polymeric material comprising simultaneously dispersing and extracting a fluid vehicle from a solution or suspension of a target substance upon contact with a near-critical or supercritical fluid anti-solvent to induce particle formation, wherein, under the operating conditions used, the active substance is soluble in the chosen anti-solvent but the oligomeric or polymeric material is not.

24 A method according to claim 23, wherein the anti-solvent comprises a supercritical fluid.

25 A method according to claim 24, wherein the anti-solvent is supercritical carbon dioxide.

26 A method according to any one of claims 23 to 25, wherein the active substance is ketoprofen.

27 A method according to claim 23, wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetates, carboxy vinyl copolymers, poly lactic, polyglycolic acids, and derivatives, copolymers, and mixtures thereof.

28 A method according to claim 27 wherein the oligomeric or polymeric material is hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

29 A method for preparing a coformulation comprising simultaneously dispersing and extracting a fluid vehicle from a solution or suspension of a target substance upon contact with a near-critical or supercritical fluid anti-solvent to prepare a coformulation of an active substance and an oligomeric or polymeric material, in which between 90 and 100 % w/w of the active substance is present in an amorphous as opposed to crystalline form, and in which the active substance represents at least 10 % w/w of the coformulation.